



Crosscut Saw Initial Certification Quiz

Complete this quiz and present it to the instructor of your initial PCTA saw certification class.

References:

1. Chain Saw and Crosscut Saw Training Course - Student's Guidebook
2. Saws That Sing – A Guide to Using Crosscut Saws

Student Information:

Name:	Organization:	<input type="checkbox"/> PCTA	Other:
Address:	Phone (home):		
	Phone (mobile):		
	Email:		

Questions:

1. In order to operate a saw on the PCTA or feeder trails a sawyer must have:
 - a) a valid CPR card
 - b) a valid first aid card
 - c) a valid saw operator certification card
 - d) all of the above
2. A Job Hazard Analysis (JHA) is required only for major projects using large crews.
 - a) True
 - b) False
3. An Emergency Evacuation Plan is required:
 - a) when working in wilderness areas
 - b) when working more than 1 mile from the nearest trailhead
 - c) always
4. The decision to cut or not cut (Go, No-Go) must be based on
 - a) the operator level and restrictions found on the sawyer's certification card
 - b) the best judgment of the saw crew leader
 - c) the individual sawyer's skill, knowledge, personal capabilities and limitations
5. To relieve tension when cutting spring poles, multiple cuts are made
 - a) on the compression side (inside of the curve) of the spring pole
 - b) on the tension side (outside of the curve) of the spring pole
6. To keep the kerf open on the compression side of a log, a sawyer will utilize
 - a) a single-taper wedge
 - b) a double-taper wedge
 - c) a rifled single-taper wedge
7. When approaching a log location the first step is always
 - a) Look up – for widow-makers and other loose debris
 - b) Clean up the work site debris, always looking for potential spring poles.
 - c) Size up the log from end to end
 - d) Cut up the log

8. Establishing escape route(s) are necessary when
 - a) when felling a tree
 - b) when bucking large logs
 - c) when slashing brush
 - d) all of the above

9. The term “top bind” means that
 - a) the wood fibers on top of the log are under tension
 - b) the wood fibers on top of the log are under compression
 - c) the entire cross section of the log is under compression

10. The offside of a log
 - a) is the downhill side
 - b) is the side opposite the sawyer
 - c) is the side the log will most likely move when cut

11. The final (release) cut is made
 - a) on the offside of the log
 - b) on the compression side of the log
 - c) on the tension side of the log

12. When carrying a single-bit axe for setting wedges,
 - a) the axe should be straight-handled
 - b) the axe should be heavy enough effectively drive the size of wedge you will be using
 - c) the head should be securely affixed to the handle
 - d) the handle should be smooth and free of cracks
 - e) all of the above

13. The primary difference between a bucking saw and a felling saw is
 - a) length
 - b) number of teeth per raker
 - c) stiffness
 - d) shape of raker

14. Which saw is more tolerant of bind during compression cuts?
 - a) Flat-taper saw
 - b) Crescent-taper saw

15. The crosscut saw tooth pattern most commonly used for green softwoods such as pine and fir is
 - a) M tooth
 - b) Great American tooth
 - c) Champion tooth
 - d) Lance tooth

16. A sharp crosscut saw will produce
 - a) fine sawdust
 - b) coarse sawdust
 - c) long, thick shavings

17. To safely carry a crosscut saw on the trail it should
 - a) be sheathed
 - b) have the rear handle removed
 - c) have the teeth facing outward
 - d) all of the above

18. Crosscut sawyers are not required to wear heavy-duty boots.
 - a) True
 - b) False

19. Crosscut sawyers are not required to wear eye protection.
 - a) True
 - b) False

20. Underbuckers allow the crosscut sawyer to
 - a) cut efficiently from the bottom side of the log
 - b) allow a single sawyer to cut the bottom side of a log with a two-person saw
 - c) both of the above

21. A sawyer will use which of the following cuts to ensure that a section of bucked log rolls cleanly away, downhill
- a) straight cut
 - b) compound cut
 - c) offset cut
 - d) pie cut
22. The crosscut sawyer uses wedges in exactly the same manner as the chain saw operator.
- a) True
 - b) False
23. Single bucking can be used when
- a) safety considerations prevent a second sawyer from standing on the offside
 - b) the log is too long for the saw
 - c) underbucking is required
 - d) all of the above
24. Saw lubricant is used to
- a) protect the saw's steel surface when storing in the field
 - b) remove pitch from the saw blade
 - c) lubricate the grooves on the underbucker
 - d) all of the above